U.S. Army Materiel Com

Dual Hat CECOM

as

AMC CIO /G-6

Information Briefing

to

AMC G-3

6 November 2003

ESSENTIAL IN PEACE, INDISPENSABLE IN WAR

Purpose of Briefing

- To gain DCG decision on CECOM's proposal to Dual-hat the CECOM Commander as the AMC CIO / G-6
- Staff the CECOM proposals to MSCs and HQ Staff. Obtain and consider comments and arguments.

DCG Direction

CECOM Draft Decision Paper

The CECOM Decision Paper provided for review contained three Courses of Action (COA)

- **COA # 1: Dual-hat CECOM CG as the AMC G-6/CIO**
- **COA # 2: Expand role of AMC G-6/CIO to encompass full spectrum C4ISR—tactical, sustaining base, strategic systems**
- **COA #3: Status Quo**

COA 1: Dual Hatting

Description of Course of Action

Dual hat CECOM CG as the AMC G-6/CIO. Retain the current AMC CIO and staff at the headquarters to execute current functions under the direction of the AMC G-6.

COA 1: Dual Hatting

Advantages

- Provides a single, AMC focal point
  for all C4ISR and IM issues for
  internal and external customers
  including the Army G6, soldiers in
  the field, other services and Joint
  commands (CECOM, AMCOM, G-3)
- Capitalizes on Signal Officer
  command expertise to coordinate
  rapid responses to C4ISR issues
  during contingency operations
  (CECOM, G-3)
- Unifies management of and provides
  two-star direction for completion of
  corporate and tactical, sustaining
  base and strategic C4ISR TCP

Disadvantages

- Conflicts with Clinger-Cohen Act (PL104-
  106, Sec. 5125[C1]) which states an agency
  CIO should have the same responsibilities
  as the Army CIO which should be limited
  exclusively to corporate information issues
  (Cmd Counsel, G-6)
- Inconsistent with the Defense CIO and
  Army CIO models as well as industry best
  business practices (G-6, G-8)
- Conflicts with RDECOM functions and
  contributes to weakness in unity of
  command (RDECOM)
- Breaks system of system approach vested
  in RDECOM; would compromise continuity
  of transitions for moving

COA 1: Dual Hatting cont.

Advantages

- Allows continued execution of the Enterprise Systems Engineering approach to C4ISR mandated by the Army G6 and approved by the Army CIO Board of Directors in Dec 02 (CECOM, G-3)
- Facilitates expansion of CECOM progress in Knowledge Management across AMC (CECOM)
- Simplifies and integrates efforts provided by CECOM activities, the Information Systems Engineering Command and the Software Engineering Center, in support of AMC [illegible] frastructure and

Disadvantages

- Geographic separation of the AMC G-6/CIO (CECOM, Cmd Counsel)
- Could potentially diffuse focus (TACOM), cloud the vision (G-1), or muddy policy making (G-5) of dual-hatted individual. HQAMC needs to stay focused on oversight, policy, and support to MSCs (RDECOM)
- Designation of a subordinate commander as a principal staff officer of AMC undermines success to defend the relevance and enduring value of HQAMC (G-6, G-2)
- Reflects an historic practice of the Signal Corps in the field Army that does not logically extend to sustaining

COA 2: Add C4ISR to G-6/CIO

Description of Course of Action

Expand the role of the current AMC G-6/CIO to encompass the full spectrum of C4ISR including tactical, sustaining base and strategic systems.

Advantages

- Provides a single, AMC focal point for all C4ISR information, issues, concerns and actions, for all internal and external customers, including the Army CIO/G6, soldiers in the field, other services and Joint commands (CECOM, G-6)
- Unifies management of corporate and tactical/strategic C4ISR actions included in Annex I of the AMC Transformation Campaign Plan (CECOM, G-6)
- Maintains objectivity by separating

Disadvantages

- Places command responsibilities in a staff element of AMC (LOGSA)
- Consolidated signal and C4ISR weapon systems expertise resides in CECOM, not HQAMC (CECOM)

COA 3: Status Quo

Description of Course of Action

Retain the Status Quo

Advantages

- Maintain dedicated responsibility to corporate information by the CIO (Clinger-Cohen Act Requirement) (G-3)
- Provides greater potential for a broader view of G-6 activities across the command (G-5)
- Permits current reorganization actions to continue without adding additional turbulence (G-3)
- HQ Army expects CECOM to work Army wide C4ISR issues. AMC CIO/G-6 has MACOM responsibilities not tied to

Disadvantages

- If the necessary components to validate requirements and oversee execution across the command reside in the part of CECOM moving to the SSC, they should be identified for transfer to HQAMC and aligned correctly (G-6)
- The CIO/G-6 may have been denied the necessary assets for this task during the HQ transition to a G-staff structure (G-6)

MSC & Staff Comments

MSC Staff Agency	Dual Hat CECOM Commander as AMC CIO/G-6		
	COA 1 Dual Hat	**COA 2 Add C4ISR to G-6**	**COA 3 Status Quo**
CECOM	Proposed	Alternative	Alternative
AMCOM	**Concur w/caveats** - Separate from CECOM mission responsibility - No C4ISR responsibility - Keep current staff - Create policy board	Not addressed	Not addressed
TACOM	**Concur w/caveats** - Make CECOM Cdr the G-6 intermediate rater	Establish MOA for G-6 to use CECOM C4ISR expertise	Discussion topic for AMC Restructure GOWG
RDECOM (inc. ARL, SBCCOM)	**Non-concur**. Weakens unity of Command. Breaks SoS approach vested in RDECOM. Splits C4ISR from companion commodity areas. Perpetuates stovepipe RDECOM was created to break.	Not addressed	Not addressed
USASAC	IM is important (No USASAC impact)	IM is important (No USASAC impact)	IM is important (No USASAC impact)
JMC	**Concur** w/ comment (NETCOM fit?)	Not addressed	Not addressed
AMSAA	**Concur** (no impact on	Not addressed	Not addressed
LOGSA	**Concur** (no impact on	Not addressed	Not addressed
G-1	**Non-concur** (LOGSA) ensure CECOM has direct channel to AMC G-6/CIO	Not addressed	Not addressed
G-2	**Non-concur**	Non-concur (Do Separate Study)	**Concur**, but mod to increase G-6 leadership role
G-3	Must resolve legal, geographic dispersion, AMC organizational realignment conflicts)	Not addressed	Not addressed
G-5	**Non-concur**	Not addressed	**Concur**
G-6	**Non-concur**	**Non-concur**	**Concur**; plus identify additional C4ISR expertise needed and if needed develop support element to CIO/G-6
G-8	**Non-concur**	Not addressed	**Concur**
Cmd Counsel	**Non-concur**	**Non-concur**	**Concur**
Contracting	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed

Conclusion

- **Dual Hatting CECOM CDR as AMC CIO/G-6 is a command decision that, *if desired by the command*, must have issues resolved prior to designation**
  - **Majority of MSCs & Staff non-concur & support status quo**
  - **Statutory issues (Clinger-Cohen Act)**
  - **AR 25-1 AMC responsibilities must be revised**
  - **Resolve conflicts with RDECOM functions (AMC PO 267-1)**

Staff Recommendation

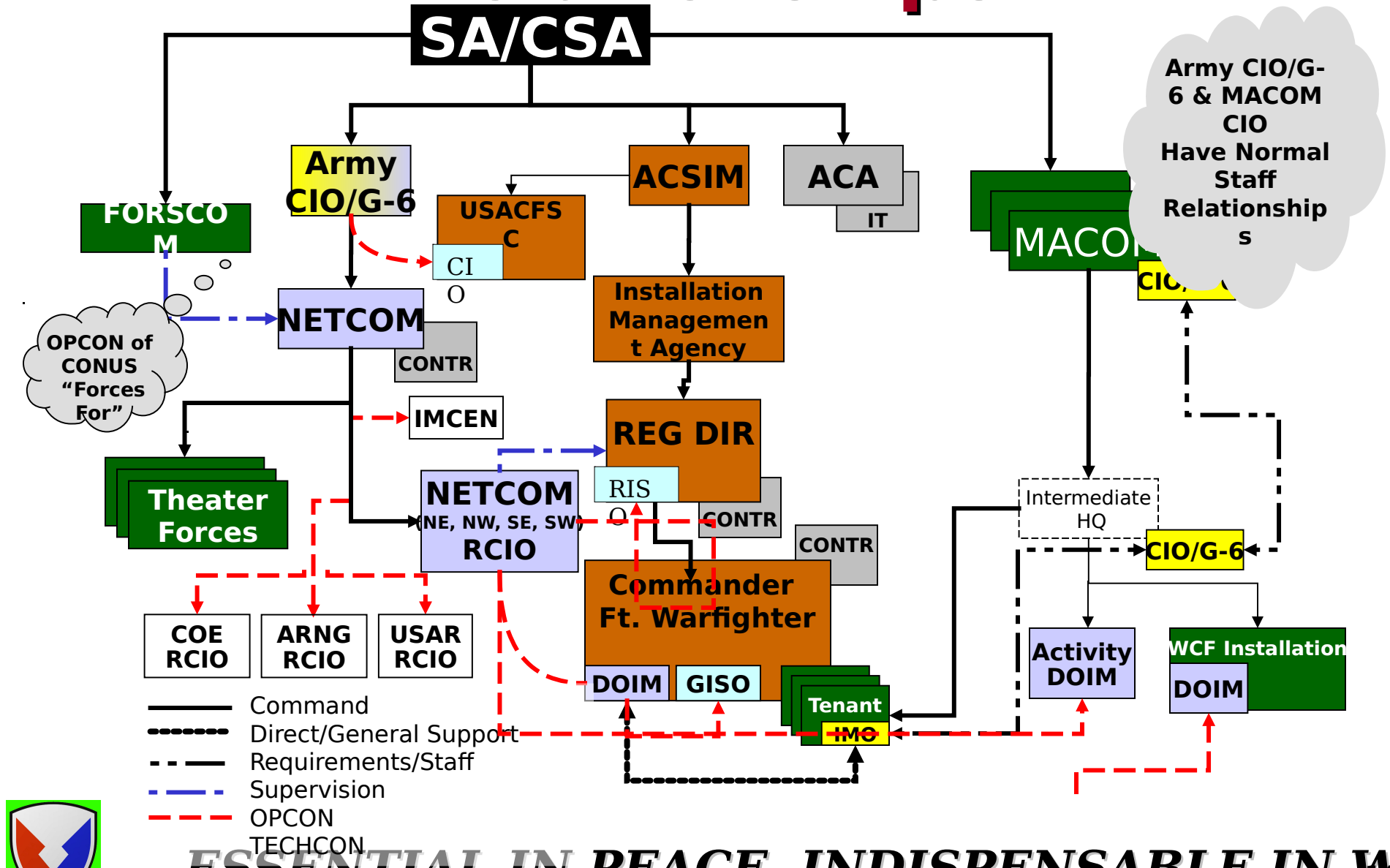
- **Reject the CECOM proposal to Dual Hat the CECOM Commander as the AMC CIO / G-6.**
  - **If the Command *desires* to pursue Dual Hatting (COA # 1), then several issues must be resolved prior to any decision.**
  - **If Dual Hat is pursued a proposed way-ahead is shown on the following slide**

Dual Hat Proposed Way Ahead

Issues that require resolution	*Action (Lead/Assist)*
▪ Conflicts with Clinger-Cohen Act (PL104-106, Sec. 5125[C1])	▪ Command Counsel / G-6; CECOM
▪ Does not provide necessary oversight of CG AMC's 18 specific IM/IT duties required by AR 25-1	▪ Command Counsel / G-6; CECOM
▪ Conflicts with RDECOM functions and breaks Systems of Systems approach vested in RDECOM	▪ CECOM; RDECOM; G-3; G-8
▪ Creates uncertainty across the "new" AMC in that a second-tier subordinate command would establish C4IM [and C4ISR] policy for organizations that are their superiors and peers	▪ Command Counsel / G-6; CECOM; G-3; G-8
▪ Maintain HQAMC focus on oversight, policy, and support to MSCs -- vice MSC providing these for HQAMC & other MSCs	▪ CG/DCG? (policy consideration)

Backup Slides

Operational Relationships



NETCOM, 9th Army Signal Brigade

Worldwide Forces

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